burg. The admiral has as yet made no report of his movements.

SITTING ON A WIRE FENCE.

Situation at Johannesburg Described by an American Woman. Caroline Kirkland's Johannesburg Letter in Chicago Times-Herald. Did you ever sit on a wire fence between the devil and the deep sea? If so, you

probably ere long came to the conclusion

that neither the devil nor the sea could be as bad as that wire fence. This is much the position of the neutral uitlander in the present crisis in the Transvaal. We have been sitting on our wire fence for eight or nine weeks with the British lion roaring on one side and the South African boar raging on the other,

and we wish the two would either get at each other and have it over or each go in peace to his lair, and let us come down from our uncomfortable perch.

War itself could not be as bad for Johannesburg as the present state of suspense and waiting. Nobody will buy anything, from a paper of pins to a thousand horsepower dynamo, until "after the war is over." This is the phrase on everybody's lips. Houses are closed and deserted. Streets are half empty. Clerks in shops wait listlessly for the customer who never comes. The shop windows are plastered over with signs announcing reductions, sales, bargains, etc. And, in short, ruin stares the Johannesburg merchant in the face. To describe this whilom flourishing city in one word one would say that it was blighted. Above the town the fort looms, stocked with food and ammunition sufficient for a year's slege, its guns trained on the city Itself. The city watches the fort and the fort watches the city and each wonders what the other is going to do-for the fort is Boer and the city English. Up in Pretoria Oom Paul wrestles with

his councillors and with the Lord, whom Boers have appropriated and domiciled in the Transvaal. The former are divided among themselves, some counseling liberality and moderation; others urging firmness and no further concessions. The Lord's advice is not published, but to judge from appearances it is "Buy guns, ammu-nition and provender and let the future show what to do with them.'

In England the South African capitalists are stirring up the great English machine to work for their ends, while Chamberon using ils imperial schemes, and Cecil Rhodes topes to use both elements to promote a which shall direct public attention from the failure of Rhodesia. The Liberals and Irish are stirring a little in opposition and the Dutch of the Cape, Natal and the Free State are beginning to ask: "Is blood cker than water?

The last but not the least interesting or tant feature in the situation is that the dusky aborigines on the outskirts of the scene are beginning to seethe with their long hatred of the whites and lust killing. Perhaps their time has come, they say, to win back their land and their freedom to be as savage as they like. Every week whole troops and tribes of boys are deserting the mines and returning to their

The Basutos southwest of us have a welldrilled army of 30,000 warriors, armed with ern firearms and mounted on excellent The Zulus to the southeast are arly as well off, while to the north the eles. Swazies and kindred tribes are their time. Their particular hatred is the Boers, but when killing time comes ing that is white will do. So you see the situation and its possibilities are com-

man on the wire fence. This is a wonderfully rich country and ngularly adapted to its present mission First comes the gold, covered as if by deign by a layer of excellent coal, so necessary to its production and reduction. Then surface of the land is firm, clear and fairly level, admitting of easy cartage and ort. Furthermore, it teems with lack humanity to provide the abundant and cheap labor needful to work the mines. About 84,000 Kaffirs are employed on the

Ignorant of the hidden treasures, the were so unfortunate as to settle this country when they fled from civilization three-quarters of a century ago and sought freedom to worship their Old Testaent God and to eschew bathing. Valiently they fought the savages and wild beasts together possessed the territory, the women helping the men in many a dy struggle. Gravely they settled down pursue their primitive, uneventful, un-pitious lives, hoping that they had forver escaped from those tiresome, energetic,

ogressive, ungodly Anglo-Saxons. They modeled their conduct and manner living on the Old Testament. When locusts came and devoured their scanty harsts and the provender for their herds they ok it as a direct expression of the Lord's asure. Rinderpest was another of His ethods of reproof. Therefore they sa em down and quietly endured both and proved of any cure for either af-in. A brave, sturdy, slow, shortnarrow-minded, pig-headed bigot is e Transvaal Boer, and about as fit to gov-

ern a community of Anglo-Saxon business men as the cattle he lives on. sample of Boer enlightment is this inarliament. A speaker who made frequent se of the word percentage was reproved by nother member, who said that he thought aly words understood by everyone. But ignorant, slow and inadequate to the ituation as the Boers are, it is their couny, their language, institutions, customs and manners for which they are struggling. They love their freedom as much as we lov rs, and are profoundly agitated at the thought that the English language might rival or supplant their beloved "taal." They think that if they grant the franchise to the tlander he will soon by force of numbers run the country, introduce English tongue, deas and institutions.

The average Boer would rather lose h thright by violence than see it slowly aken from him. But I think they overestimate the number of those who would claim the franchise. Not half of those who clamor for it would take it if it were within

But the whole question is merely a cloak to cover the real desires and designs of the sh government. The victory of the Bond party in Cape politics (a revulsion from Rhodesism) was a severe blow to the present party in power in England, which thinks British influence in South Africa very much imperiled thereby. If the present vernment could strike a swift, successfu ow at the Transvaal it would thereby gain

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair To-Day and To-Morrow, with Fresh Easterly Winds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- Forecast for For Ohio-Fair on Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northerly and easterly winds. For Indiana-Fair on Wednesday and

Thursday; fresh easterly winds. For Illinois-Fair on Wednesday and Thursday: warmer on Wednesday in northern portion; fresh easterly winds.

Local Observations on Tuesday.

R.H. Wind. 7 p. m.....30.05 N'east. Maximum temperature, 81; minimum tempera-

Following is a comparative statement of mean temperature and total rainfall for Aug. 15: eparture from normal rture since Aug. 1..

R. H. SULLIVAN. Observer in Charge, Yesterday's Temperatures.

Max. 7 p. nsas City, M rquette, Mich lew Orleans, La., alt Lake City, Utah.

four ends-it would add one of the richest gems to the imperial crown; it would show the Bond who was master in South Africa; it would make a valuable connecting link between British-African territories, and it would wipe out some of the old scores between the English and the Transvaal Boers scores from which the British still smart. But for the latter the struggle would not be for national life, honor and speech. They clamor for justice, but they base their com-plaints on such puerile, far-fetched incidents as the Edgar case, wherein the Boer policeman and the Boer courts acted as any policeman or court in England or America would act. In the English blue book appear fanciful tales sworn to by foolish, irresponsible women in Johannesburg, tales which here only provoke derisive smile, but which are accepted as further proofs of injustice and grounds for complaint and published in ber faith by a government thousands of miles away from the silly women and their

lying stories. Never since the English first came into this country about ten years ago and opened up the gold fields have either the settlers or their government treated the Boers with anything but contempt and insult. The tone of the whole diplomatic correspondence is that which only a powerful nation would dare to take with one vastly inferior in strength, the tone of the big bully to the

weak boy But the Boers are not fitted to cope with the government of the country as it is at present. They are slow, ignorant, obstinate and jealous. The one great hope of the moderate element-and it is a large and important element here-is that the country may resolve itself not too slowly into a broad, liberal, open republic, where Boer and Anglo-Saxon may side by side enjoy the fruits of an enlightened policy carried on by honest men. Then there will be such a boom as even this much boomed land has never seen. This is what the people on the wire fence hope and pray for.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM.

He Considers Bishop Farmer's African Colonization Scheme Impracticable -No Desirable Location.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- "I believe that the negro problem can be worked out only in the South, and by education," said President Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskagee, Ala., Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored pupils, to-day. President Washington has just returned from Europe, and is in Chicago to attend the national council of colored women. He said: "This education must be along home, moral and industrial lines principally, and will take time. We have already made great advancement and have had only thirty years to work in. The plan of transporting the American negroes to Africa I consider impracticable. I gave the subject special study in London and the result of my observations is that there is no part of Africa to which the colored man could emigrate in which he would not under some European power, except Liberia, and that is an unhealthy country. If we are to be under any government than our own, let it be that of the United States. Besides, when the next census is taken, it will be found that there are nearly ten million negroes in this country-too icated and quite absorbingly interesting large a number to be moved to a foreign

Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, senior bishop of the African Methodist Church, and the first colored man to be commissioned in the Union army by President Lincoln, is also in Chicago to attend the national council. Discussing the negro problem, he said: "I believe that the government should establish a line of steamships between this country and Africa to carry negroes at a nominal price. No people ever prospered which did not have a government and commerce. He has the brains to establish such a government. Such and give the colored man a chance to show what is in him, which will never be done under the present system. The Anglo-Saxon race never did and never will live with any other race without treading it under foot. believe emigration the only practicable solution of the problem."

Colored Women's Convention. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- At the second day's proceedings of the National Association of Colored Women five-minute reports of work accomplished by the various organizations represented were heard. Several amendments to the constitution and rules of the body were made. The term of office for any officer was changed from four years to an indefinite period. The necessity of the association establishing kindergartens was discussed during the afternoon session. A discussion took up the latter part of the meeting, the matter under consideration being a proposal to re-elect the national of-ficers indefinitely. It was defeated and as a consequence new officers will be chosen

Dissatisfied Colored Masons. SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 15 .- Prominent colored Masons of Ohio met in this city tonight and expressed dissatisfaction concerning President McKinley's silence on the lynching question and his refusal to com-mission colored officers. Prominent speakers were R. W. Tyler, Columbus; Charles Marshall, Cleveland; W. H. Parham, Cincinnati; William Hunley, Toledo. threatened to remain away from the polls in a body at the coming elections and ap-pointed W. H. Parham to distribute an address to colored voters setting forth the

Obituary. DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.-George W. Clayton, one of Denver's earliest pioneers, died this morning from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy suffered Saturday night. He was a native of Philadelphia, but came to Denver in 1859, entering the mercantile business. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 15 .- Rev. Paul Geyer, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, in this city, formerly vice-general of the diocese of La Crosse, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.

above complaint.

Losses by Fire. TALLADEGA, Ala., Aug. 15.—Fire to-day destroyed the Big Four building, which was occupied by stores and offices. All the records of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, were burned, as was the armory of the local military company. Loss, \$60,000. NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-Fire at Westchester, N. Y., early this (Wednesday) morning, destroyed St. Peter's Episcopal Church and much of its contents. Loss,

Refused to Pay the Draft. ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.-State Con-troller Morgan, acting in accord with the stand taken by Governor Roosevelt, that the controller and attorney general must fight old canal claims by refusing to pay bills over and above the face of the original contract, refused to-day to recognize a draft for \$40,280 drawn by the superintendent of public works in favor of the firm of McDonald & Sayre for a balance apparently due them for improving the Erie canal for a distance

of something over four miles. Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-Arrived: Prinz Regent Luitpold, from Bremen; Noordland, from Antwerp. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, via Cherbourg and Southampton; Cymric and Servia, for Liverpool.

BOULOGNE, Aug. 15.-Arrived: Maas-dam, from New York, for Rotterdam, and LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15 .- Sailed: Aurania,

No Lumber Trust. MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 15 - Lumbermen here ridicule the report sent out from Ocono to the effect that the initial steps toward he formation of a lumber trust were being taken. Nothing has been heard of it here where more lumber is manufactured than at any point in the United States. Experts are united in the opinion that the formation of a lumber trust is practically impossible The interests are so varied and extensive that it is practically impossible.

\$150,000 for Dewey's Reception. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The Board of Aldermen to-day adopted a resolution authorizing the Dewey celebration committee to expend \$150,000 without advertising for con-

Just Try for Your Complexion

A FREE PORT

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Talien-Wan to Be Open to the Ships of All Nations-Island Grabbed by France-Battle with Robbers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15 .- Emperor Nicholas has issued the following imperial order to the Russian minister of finance, M. Dewitte:

"Owing to the great possessions of Russia in Europe and Asia, it has been possible, with the help of God, to affect a rapprochement between the people of the West and East. Through the friendly attitude of China we have succeeded in attaining our historic aim, having obtained the use of two Shinese harbors, Tadien-Wan and Port Arthur, with a large territory, whereby an outlet for the Siberian railway to the Yellow sea is secured.

"Thanks to the wisdom of the Chinese government, we shall, through railways in course of construction, be united to China. a result which gives all nations the immeasurable gain of easy communication and lightens the operations of the world's

"In our unwearying care for the general weal we have deemed it necessary, after completing the railway, to declare Talien-Wan a free port during the whole period of the treaty for the merchant ships of all nations, and to build a new city in the neighborhood of the said port."

Seized by France. HONG-KONG, Aug. 15.-A newspaper published in Macao, the Portuguese seaport at the southwest entrance of Canton river, reports that France has occupied the island of San-Chau, west of Macao, as an assertion of her right to the province of Kwang-

BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

Tung, in the event of the partition of China.

250 Chinese Soldiers Killed and 100 Wounded by 10,000 Outlaws. CANTON, Aug. 15 .- Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Cotkon, on the West river, by ten thousand robbers and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who have hoisted their pied the villages in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-The dispatch from Canton is in line with apprehensions expressed to the State Department in a recent report from Consul Wildman, at Hong-Kong, who gave an account of the prevalence of piracy and brigandage. It was stated that large towns along the river were headquarters for these piratical parties and that they practically dominated the navigation of the river. The intimation was given that the Chinese were powerless to cope with the evil. "It would seem that it will have to be overcome by British gun-

SHE IS NOW A SOCIALIST. The Countess of Warwick Flops About

Until She Finds Her Niche. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.-A dispatch to the Times from London says: "The Countess of Warwick announces that she has not merely been converted from Torylsm to Liberalism, but, further, has now embraced the Socialist faith. It was not true, her ladyship states, that she contemplated atedged that she had changed her faith. 'I never attend political gatherings,' she observed. 'I connect myself with no party, because it would do harm to other matters in which I am interested. I may have been largely responsible for my husband's return as Conservative member of Parliament for Colchester in 1888, but I was quite young hen. For the last ten years, during which I have taken deep interest in educational and social matters, and since I have been brought more into contact with the people, I have become a Liberal, nay, more than that. I may now tell you, I am now a

Compromise in the Perot Case. LONDON, Aug. 15 .- Mrs. William Y. Perot, charged with the abduction of her daughter Gladys, from Baltimore, Md., was again arraigned in the Bow-street Police Court to-day and was remanded for a week on the same bail as heretofore. Among the spectators in the courtroom was Judge Phelps, of the Maryland court, who Magistrate Lushington invited to a seat on the bench. On the arrival of the principals in case Mr. Newton Crane, counsel for Mr. Perot, asked the magistrate to allow a private conference of the representatives of both sides, to which Mr. Lushington assented. William H. Perot, father-in-law of the defendant; Mrs. Perot, N. Blood, a brother of Lady Colin Campbell, and Albert Gault, the Baltimore detective who carried the complaint and request for the extradition of the case, assisted in the conference and Mr. Crane finally announced that a compromise had been reached, subject to the consent of the United States government, whereby Mrs. Perot agreed, if the extradition proceedings were withdrawn, under conditions to be mutually agreed upon, to hand Gladys over to the child's grandfather. The Governor of Maryland has been cabled to in regard to the matter.

East India Drought Broken. BOMBAY, Aug. 15.-Rain has fallen in many districts of the Island of Bombay, but the crop prospects are most unsatis-

In all parts rain is badly wanted and the outlook is gloomy. The standing crops are withering and transplantations and sowings are checked. Guzerat and Kathiawar have received practically no rain and the cultivators are selling their cattle at two rupees

Bengal has had an excessive rain. An opportune break in the drouth has occurred in he northwest provinces, and in the Punjab the standing crops are doing well, but rain is wanted to prevent the damage in the affected areas spreading to the central provinces. The damage is not irreparable if rain comes speedily.

Third Congress of Zionists.

BASLE, Switzerland, Aug. 15 .- The third congress of Zionists assembled to-day with three hundred delegates present, including a number of Americans and English. In his inaugural address Dr. Herzl, who presided, declared that one of the primary objects of the movement was to acquire a charter from the Turkish government authorizing settlements in Palestine. He added that Emperor William's reception of a Jewish deputation at Jerusalem placed the legality and loyalty of the Zionist movement beyond The congress of Zionist women is being held simultaneously under the presidency of Mrs. Gotthiel, of New York.

Lorimer Speaks to Englishmen. LONDON, Aug. 15.-The annual congress and festival of the Co-operative Society of Great Britain opened at the Crystal Palace yesterday. The principal feature was the delivery of the presidential address of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, who has the honor of being the first American chosen president of that society. He succeeded Earl Grey. The address was heartily applauded. Dr. Lorimer and Mrs.

Lorimer afterwards held a reception.

Must Not Honor Memory of Rebels. BERLIN, Aug. 15 .- The government of the Grand Duchy of Baden has forbidden any and every demonstration proposed in honor of the victims of the unsuccessful rebellion of 1849, when the Democratic party under Brentano took possession of Carisruhe and held it until the Prussian forces effected the restoration of the duke. The proposal to erect a monument in the cemetery of Rastatt, where the rebels made their final stand, has also been vetoed.

The Plague at Oporto. OPORTO, Aug. 15 .- Since the outbreak of the plague here there have been eleven deaths and twenty-six cases from the disease. Spain has quarantined against Portugal. All travelers are examined at the

Confession of a Traitor. VIENNA, Aug. 15 .- August Mosetig (not Koseg, as previously cabled), the government railroad official who was arrested the horse ran away, throwing them out. Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50c, pink or white. here charged with stealing emergency mob-farvelous beautifier. Great renown. No equal. ilization plans and delivering them to a

man named Ziboworsky, who, it was alleged, communicated them to agents of France and Russia, has fully confessed. Mosetig says he sold the plans to Zibo-worsky for 200 fiorins and Ziboworsky fied without paying for them.

Dewey Still Indisposed. LEGHORN, Aug. 15.-Admiral Dewey 19 still indisposed. Various officials visited the Olympia to-day. The admiral's departure for Florence has been postponed.

Foot and Mouth Disease. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 15.-All of Egypt is affected with the foot and mouth disease. There have been 1,827 cases reported since July 18.

Cable Notes. The American line steamer Paris has arrived at Milford Haven, from Falmouth, to be docked for repairs. The companionship of the Order of St Michael and St. George has been conferred upon E. B. S. Maxse, British consul at Sa-

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moore, has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the victims of the recent West Indian hurricane. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that Emperor Nicholas and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria about the end of the present

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard

"I am in a position to deny the rumors of a disagreement between Emperor William and Dr. Von Miquel, vice president of the council of ministers and Prussian minister of finance. At Londonderry an Irish party wrecked a Methodist church while its opponents stoned the Catholic chapel. The mayor has issued a proclamation empowering military officers to act as magistrates and additional soldiers and police have been called out. At yesterday's session of the Anglo-Ven-

quibo river. TO NAME FULL TICKET

ezuelan boundary arbitration commission, at Paris, Prof. John D. Soley continued

his argument in support of the Venezuelan

contention. He claimed that English juris-diction never extended beyond the Essi-

ANTI-GOEBEL DEMOCRATS TO MEET AT LEXINGTON TO-DAY.

to Choose All Candidates-Iowa Democratic Convention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.-The clans are gathering for the Democratic convention to be held to-morrow at 2 p. m. Over 300 arrived to-day and the enthusiasm, determination and numbers of the anti-Goebel element surprised both sides. It is about settled that the full ticket will be put in the field and the disposition is to allow John Young Brown to name it, in order to avoid all friction arising from contests for places. The convention will, it is expected, close work Wednesday night. The platform is not yet finished, but will indorse Bryan and silver, making the fight on Goebel and the methods of the Louisville convention the keynote of the contest. Chairman P. P. Johnston is ill at Buffalo Lithia springs and will not be here, and some one whom Brown will be allowed to select will call the convention to order. W. H. Sweeney, of Marion county, is likely to be temporary chairman, while Judge William Beckner, of Winchester, and Hon, Washington Ramsey, tended Liberal meetings, but she acknowl- of Newport, are spoken of for permanent chairman. Governor Brown arrived tonight and went into conference with the

At a conference held late to-night it was decided that Hon. Philip B. Thompson, of Harrodsburg, will call the meeting to order. Judge J. W. Greene, of Owen county, will be made temporary chairman. It was decided to call the convention to order at 1:30 instead

Iowa Democrats Hear Bryan.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.-This city is full of Democrats to-night, who came from all parts of the State to attend the Democratic state convention and hear William J. Bryan, Gen. W. B. Weaver and others speak. Two meetings were held this evening, the main one at the Auditorium, where William J. Bryan spoke to five thousand people, and the other at the Tabernacle, where General Weaver spoke for an hour, until Bryan came from the first meeting. The convention meets to-morrow morning. The friends of the various candidates for nomination for Governor have been hard at work all day and to-night the winner cannot be told. Cato Sells, who will be temporary chairman, and deliver the main convention speech, is the candidate of the conservative element, and Rev. S. H. Bashor, of Waterloo, the candidate of the radical silver element. In case the convention s unable to choose between them on the first few ballots, there is talk of former Congressman Fred White as a compromise. The names of M. J. Wade, of Iowa City. and Mayor Baker, of Davenport, may also Late to-night the sentiment seems to b in favor of Sells for Governor and silence

on the silver question, except in so far as adoption of the Chicago platform is concerned. The 16-to-1 crowd is in the majority in the convention but a more conservative eleent has the machinery and appears to be

Stone on Croker's Attitude. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15 .- Governor Wm. J. Stone had the following to say to-day regarding the purported interviews with Richard Croker covered in a New York dispatch yesterday: "If it is true," said the Governor, that Mr. Croker really favors the nomination of Mr. Bryan, Tammany will certainly follow him, and there will be practically no opposition to Mr. Bryan in the convention. The hearty cheers which greeted Governor Hogg's speech in New York on the Fourth of July would rather indicate that Mr. Bryan is not lacking supporters in the Tammany organization. With Tammany supporting him, there will be but very little opposition in the East to Mr. Bryan. A statement has been made and purporting to come from Mr. Croker, to the effect that what he said complimentary of Mr. Bryan was not intended as an indorsement of his candidacy for the presidency but merely for the purpose of paying a tribute to a deserving public man. Still, it may be that Mr. Croker sincerely thinks that the party could do no better than to nominate Mr. Bryan."

McLean Will Direct His Forces. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15 .- John R. Mc-Lean, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has leased the Shoemaker mansion, on Pike street, from Aug. 20 till Nov. 20. He is expected here next week to manage his Governor at the state convention, in Zanesville, Aug. 29, and will then remain here to give personal attention to the campaign till after the November election.

McLean Men Swept the Platter. DAYTON, O., Aug. 15 .- The McLean men swept the platter here at the county convention to-day. The delegates selected were instructed to cast their votes for him first, last and all the time. The Kilbourn forces made a feeble resistance and claim to have held a convention in one corner of the hall. They announce a list of delegates. However this is not treated seriously.

Killed His Wife's Assailant. BATESVILLE, Ark., Aug. 15.-News was received here this evening of an assault on Mrs. Beavers, living near Timbo, Stone county, by two men. The husband of the woman hunted down and killed one of the men and the other was in the custody of the sheriff when information of the crime was received here. Summer Hotel Burned.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Seneca Point Hotel, on Canandaigua lake, was destroyed by fire to-day. The structure was valued at \$65,000. Little insurance was carried. There were about forty guests in the house at the time and all escaped, though many of them lost their affects. though many of them lost their effects. Fatal Runaway Accident.

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 15.—Mrs. John M. Russell, Mrs. Earl Wilson and Mrs. S. A. Wilson were driving, this afternoon, when here charged with stealing emergency mob- and Mrs. Russell is in a precarious condi-

ARRANGING THE SCALE

WINDOW GLASS WORKERS AND MAN-UFACTURERS IN CONFERENCE.

Action of the International Typographical Union-Street-Car Stoned at Cleveland Again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15 .- The wage scale committee of the American Glass Company and the Window Glass Workers' Association met to-day in conference at Greensburg and at once got down to business. The workers made the demand for a general increase of 5 per cent. and a change in the "rules and usages," requiring the manufacturers to pay the "snappers." The manufacturers are willing to pay the "snappers" but claim that this extra should be deducted from the 5 per cent. asked by the workers. The conference will be continued to-morrow.

ALL ON EQUAL TERMS. International Typographical Union

Changes Membership Law.

DETROIT. Mich., Aug. 15 .- The International Typographical Union to-day struck out a section of the International Union's law which required that nonprinter members be permitted to work only at the particular subdivision of the craft in which they may be employed at time of admission to the union. The action was in accordance with a report of the laws committee, which favored eliminating the objectionable paragraph. The sentiment of the majority, as voiced by several speakers, was that all incoming members of the I. T. U. ought to be taken into the fold on equal terms. A few held that some members of the typographical crafts, tenders of typesetting ma-chines for instance, should be confined to a division by themselves. President Donnelly held with the majority, that a member of

offices under the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. no persons should be eligible as an apprentice who is not a journeyman printer and a member of the typographical union, except apprentices in the last six months of their apprenticeship. This was referred to a special committee. The convention voted to continue annual instead of changing to biennial sessions.

Several other amendments of minor character proposed by the laws committee were acted upon.

More Trouble at Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.-A mass meeting of the strike sympathizers was held at South Brooklyn to-night, which was at tended by a turbulent crowd from the city. Against the protests of Bryan, the strike leader, the crowd stoned a Big Consolidate car. The conductor of the car lay down on the seat and fired several shots at the crowd with a revolver. Nobody was hit, but the shooting had the effect of dispersing the mob in short order. James Ackman, a Big Consolidated street car conductor, is under arrest on a charge shooting a passenger with intent to wound him. The conductor claims to have

been insulted by a passenger named Charles

Linkeberger as he was operating one of

the company's cars. After some bantering

he passenger tried to throw the conductor

from the car and the latter drew his re-

volver and sent a bullet through Linkeberg-

United Garment Workers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 .- At to-day's session of the convention of the United Garment Workers of America the women delegates representing the overall industry asked the assistance of the union in securing a uniform wage scale. They claim that in some sections wages are 25 per cent. lower than in others. They desire that in such cases the scale be increased to conform with that of the higher-priced factories. The matter was referred to the committee on grievances. A communication was received rom the Tailors' Union, of this city, asking the active co-operation of the national body in suppressing the "sweat shop evil." Miss Hirds, of Columbia University, New York, delivered an address on the subject of

'Working Women. To Test Labor Law. CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- Thomas Murphy, superintendent of the Star Construction and Dredging Company, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500 to-day on complaint of Master Workman E. J. Lindneim, of the Knights of Labor, who charges Murphy with having discharged two workmen because they had been active in organizing the Compressed Air Workers' Inion. This is to be made a test case on the constitutionality of a law approved June 17, 1895, which makes such action a criminal offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment.

Brickyards to Resume.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.-After an enforced dleness of three weeks all the South-side brickyards will resume work to-morrow in accordance with an agreement drawn up today between representatives of the manufacturers and a committee from the strikers. The workingmen secure no new concessions and return to work under precisey the same conditions that they left them. While President Carroll, of the Building Trades' Council, will not concede that the strike was lost, he confesses that he is unable to mention any material gain:

Miners Strike Against a Boss. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.-The miners employed by the Cantrall Coal Company, at Cantrall, Ill., have struck because the pit boss, Peter Bechen, is objectionable to them. Two weeks ago they served notice that unless he was removed within two weeks they would strike. The operators did not remove the boss and at the expiration of the time named in their ultimatum the miners went out. A meeting between the miners and operators has been held, but without result.

Wages Raised.

ASHTABULA, O., Aug. 15 .- Dockmen at this port were all notified to-day of a raise in wages. Ore shovelers receiving 10% cents per ton for unloading, will now get 12 cents. Dock engineers are raised from \$60 to \$65 a month and day laborers get an increase of 1 cent an hour. Two thousand men are affected. The raise was arbitrary.

3,000 Cloak Makers on Strike. NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Eight hundred cloak makers employed in fifteen shops oined the ranks of the strikers to-day, increasing the number on strike to a total of about 3,000. The strikers demand better canvass for the Democratic nomination for | wages and a reduction in the working hours.

> Says He Was Blacklisted. DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.-Joseph Brunock, railroad man, has brought suit against President Trumbull, of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company, for \$20,000 damages on the ground that he has been blacklisted by that road.

THE STALEST BREAD.

Baked in A. D. 79, the Germs of Dyspepsia Are Probably All Out of It. London Daily Mail. Sufferers from indigestion are advised to eat stale bread, the staler the better, they

are told. There is in the museum of Naples some bread which ought to be stale enough for anybody. It was baked one day in August, 79 A. D., in one of the curious ovens still to be seen at Pompeii. More than eighteen centuries, therefore, have elapsed since it was drawn "all hot" and indigestible from the oven. So it may claim to be the oldest bread in the world. You may see it in a glass case on the upper floor of the museum. There are several loaves of it, one still bearing the impress of the baker's

In shape and size they resemble the small cottage loaves of England, but not in appearance, for they are as black as charcoal, pearance, for they are as black as charcoal, which, in fact, they closely resembled. This was not their original color, but they have become caroonized, and if eaten would probably remind one of charcoal biscuits. When new they may have weighed about a couple of pounds each, and were most likely raised with leaven, as is most of the bread in Oriental countries at the present time.

The popular idea that Pompeli was destroyed by lava is a fallacious one. If a lava stream had descended upon the city he bread and everything else in the place would have been utterly destroyed. Pompeli

was really buried under ashes and fine cin-ders, called by the Italians lapilli. On that dreadful day in August, when the great eruption of Vesuvius took place, showers of fine ashes fell first upon the doomed city, then showers of lapilli, then more ashes, and more lapilli, until Pompeii was covered over to a depth in places of 15 and even 20 feet.

Other comestibles besides the bread were kinds of grain, fruit, vegetables, and even pieces of meat. Most interesting is a dish of walnuts, some cracked ready for eating, others whole. Though carbonized, like all the other eatables they have preserved their characteristics, wrinkles and lines. There are figs, too, and pears, the former rather shriveled, as one would expect after all these years, the latter certainly no longer "juicy." But perhaps the most interesting relic in the room is a honeycomb, every cell of which can be distinctly made out. It is so well preserved that it is hard to realize that the comb is no longer wax nor the honey honey. A piece of the comb seems to have been cut out, and one can imagine some young

Pompeiian having helped himself to it and sitting down to eat it, when he had to jump up and fly for his life. One cannot help wondering what became of the piece -whether the young fellow took it with him and ate it as he ran, or whether he left it on his plate, intending to return for it when the eruption was over.

IDAHO MINING TROUBLES.

M. D. Ratchford Says the Federal Government in Not to Blame.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15 .- M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, and a member of the subcommittee on mines and mining of the Industrial Commission which has just investigated the recent mining troubles at Wardner, Idaho, in an interview to-night declares that the national government is in no way to blame for the unfortunate state of affairs at Wardner. "Governor Stunenberg, of Idaho, and his auditor of state, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. France and others who are acting under him are, aware that it was in the hold of the beyond any shadow of doubt the only stranded liner on the Manacles. More beyond any shadow of doubt, the only parties to whom this culpable wrong can "In troubles of this kind, where life and property have been taken and destroyed, every good citizen must agree that the executive of a State has a duty to perform. the union is entitled to work in any branch It is his right and duty to restore law and motion to concur in the recommendation to strike out prevailed by a vote of 122 to 33.

The committee on laws recommended adoption of an amendment that in machine a fair and impartial trial, and to bring all of the trade for which he is quammed. The order, to guarantee every citizen of the criminals to justice. This far the State should go and no farther. It has no moral nor legitimate right to say who shall or who shall not earn a living by their labor within its border, nor has it a right to say to employers who they must and who they must not employ. That the miners' organization is criminal I emphatically deny; but that, like other organizations of men, criminals have found their way into it and have committed crime in the name of organized labor, the penalty for which must fall upon every trades union in the country and for which they themselves should be punished according to law. Trades unions are not defenders of lawlessness. We neither encourage wrongdoing nor shield wrong-

## OUTBREAKS ARE FEARED

INSURRECTION GAINING STRENGTH IN CEBU AND NEGROS.

Wealthy Inhabitants Preparing Leave the Islands-Town Said to Have Been Looted by Americans.

MANILA, Aug. 12, via Hong-Kong, Aug. 6.-Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Cebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength remarkably in both those islands, which had hitherto been counted as the most friendly in the archipelago, and which received with greatest cordiality Professor Schurman, president of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines at the time of his memorable tour. Outbreaks are feared, particularly in Cebu, where some of the leading men have gone over to the insurrection. Many of the wealthy inhabitants are preparing to leave

Senores Llorente and Melliza, Supreme Court justices for Negros and Cebu, have gone thither from Manila to use their in-

fluence against the insurrection. The results of the autonomist government in Negros are disappointing. Insurgent bands are operating there, as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which are being pre-

sented to General Otis. The bombardment of Paete, on the east side of Laguna de Bay, by the Napidan, whose commander, Lieutenant Copp, was under the impression that the town had been reoccupied by the insurgents, aroused strong resentment among the natives of the whole lake region. It is asserted there that the officers and crew of the gunboat landed and looted the best buildings after the bombardment. The crew of the Napidan has been transferred to other duty.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has returned from a Western Men Known by Their Clothes cruise along the northern coast of Luzon, New York Evening Post. report that the insurgent forces occupy every village.

A CARGO OF LOCOMOTIVES. Twenty Engines for the Midland Railroad of England.

New York Tribune. Both the English and the French manufacturers now realize that the United States is far ahead of them in speed in building comotives. The steamship Nutfield, of the Lamport & Holt line, sailed on Thursday last for Liverpool with twenty American-made locomotives, as part of her cargo. They will be used for hauling freight trains on the Midland road in England. It took the American makers less than half the time the English builders required to make the engines, and it therefore pays the English railroads to place their orders in this country. They are in every way the equal of the best English locomotives.

The order for these locomotives was divided equally between the Schenectady and the Baldwin locomotive works. The engines built by the former weigh eighty tons, while those of the Baldwins weigh sixty tons. They will be set up in Manchester, and then sent to Derby. The iocomotives are smaller than those used in this country, as there are

neither such heavy grades nor as many

curves in England as in this country. The

shipment of the Schenectady machines was superintended by J. A. Hunter and A. V. Thomas. The parts were boxed and stored away aft in the hold of the big iron steamship. The heaviest pieces weigh 4,200 pounds. "How do we come to get the orders?" re-peated Mr. Hunter. "Simply because we turn out locomotives in a far shorter time than the English builders do," he said.
"When the British government had trouble in Egypt two years ago it wanted four locomotives immediately. The English build-ers said that they could not do the work in less than four months. We contracted to build the machines in sixty days. The British government then offered a bonus of \$100 a day for doing the work in shorter time. We succeeded in delivering the locomotives in thirty-one days. We soon got another order for sixteen more locomotives, and in the last six months we have made and sent sixty machines of various types to England. We astound the English by our ability to turn out twenty-three locomotives a week in our works. While the English makers got behind in their work last year, on account of

the strike, we can nevertheless beat them easily under the most favorable conditions they can have." Edward E. Yelverton, who superintended the loading of the Baldwin locomotives, stated that another reason why Americans could turn out locomotives faster than the English is because the former do not pay so much time to the fine finishing of parts. They really do not require the extra work. The English finish up with a lathe, and sometimes even by hand, while the Americans paint the parts. This method saves considerable time, and does not in any way detract from the value of the machines.

Manuscript in Peril.

Mr. George Gissing is to be congratulated on having at last recovered the valuable manuscript of his new novel from the hold of the unfortunate Paris. This interesting parcel was on its way to America by "express" carriage. Mr. Gissing was unaware that the Paris was the bearer of it, and felt no anxiety concerning it until a cablegram informing him of its nonarrival warned him that something was wrong. Some little



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trouble ensued, but at length the manuscript was recovered well saturated by sea properly be charged," said Mr. Ratchford. water, but otherwise uninjured, and it has now been dispatched anew.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DIET.

Shown Meat Enting Is Not Conducive to Consumption. Cleveland Leader.

Curious facts noted in London zoological gardens seem to bear hard against the theohuman beings. They are still more opposed to the growing belief that tuberculosis, com-

tered largely by the use of milk and beef for It has been found that about 25 per cent. of all the birds and animals that die in the famous Regent Park 'zoo' perish from tuberculosis. That is a proportion twice as creat as the average for human beings, though it is not much in excess of the ratio for man when allowance is made for Jeaths in infancy and early youth. In many parts of the world about one adult in every four dies of tuberculosis, directly or indirectly. The animals differ greatly, however, in their liability to this scourge. practically exempt. Their low temperature seems fatal to the germs of tuberculosis. The mammals show a very large per cent. of all deaths as the result of this one disease. Birds are also much affected. In both the great classes the meat eaters are far

less likely to tuberculosis than the vege-Among the mammals that eat only vege table food, like monkeys, antelopes, and kangaroos, tuberculosis causes 26 cent. of the deaths. Among the meat-eating beasts, such as lions, wolves, leopards and wildcats, the loss from tuberculosis is only about 3 per cent. of the whole death rate... The grain-eating birds lost by tuberculosis is 30 per cent. of all that die. The meateating eagles, owls, vultures and other of prey suffer only 11 per cent. of their total oss as the work of this terrible destroyer. These contrasts are certainly impressive. They are calculated to offset a good many of the ills attributed to a diet consisting in large part of flesh, and they will surely trouble the believers in the theory that consumption is spread greatly by the use of beef products as food. The tests in the lit-tle animal world of the London zoo agree pretty well with certain broad facts in human experience. Consumption greatly disappears in Iceland and among the Eskimos everywhere. There only flesh is eaten, broadly speaking. The scourge of tuberculosis is rare among the nomad tribes of central Asia. It is not common with the Arabs of the desert. In both cases animal food is the chief dependence of the tribes.

These are facts seeming to point what in the other direction, but the balance of evidence appears to be in favor of the belief that free eating of meat and much open-air living are good defenses against

A "Reform" with Drawbacks. ndiana Weekly.

Prof. Lucy Salmon, of Vassar College, thinks she has solved the problem of do-mestic service by suggesting that the servants live at home and come at stated intervals to the homes of their employers to work for stated hours. This is excellent in theory, and would be highly satisfactory to the employers did not the employes so frequently incline to carry away with them so large a portion of the family larder. The maid servant is alarmingly liberal with her nistress's provisions when she lives in the house. When she lives away from it she sees no harm in carrying home generous samples of her cooking. In a recent story Mr. John Kendrick Bangs has calculated how many pounds of provisions, at so much pound, was carried away from his kitchen door in the course of a year, and found the amount an alarmingly large one. Miss Salmon's plan can be adopted with success she will have to find a way to provide a new species of conscience, warranted

inelastic, for the serving maid

In the dry goods district and about the commercial hotels are to be seen just now a number of men who noticeably are not New Yorkers. The distinction is made by slight, but significant differences in clothes and hats. They come from the middle West, everywhere from Texas to Illinois. They are merchants and city and country storekeepers who have come to New York to replenish their stocks. The railroads covering this territory have arranged with the Merchants' Association for low rates, and nerchants have come to town to buy. Nearly all the hotels report that they are crowded, and some of them, the favorites of the commercial men, are turning people away. The Manhattan, the Holland House, the Fifth-avenue, and the Hoffman House report "pretty crowded for summer." Grand Union the Broadway Central,

ports from other hotels vary between these

the Vendome report "very crowded." Re-

Naturally. Boston Transcript. Now people are inquiring which of Kipling's books it is that has been barred from the Sunday schools. They wish to read it.

Boston Wool Market. BOSTON, Aug. 15.-Values have held very strong in the wool market here this week. There have not been so many sales this week, but the

sum total foots up a respectable amount. Territory wools hold firm. The basis of cost for good lots of fine medium and fine is about 50c; good staple lots range from 53c to 55c. Fleece wools hold firm, but operations are moderate, prices about nominal. Owing to the lack of Australian wools, the market is firm and prices about the same as last week. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces X and above, 28@29c; XX and XX and above, 31@32c; delaine, 33c; No. 1 combing, 32@33c. Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.—X Michigan, 24@25c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 30@31c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 29@30c; No. 1 Illinoi combing, 30@31c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 29@30c X New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, 230; X New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, 230; 24c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, 28030c; delaine Michigan, 30c. Unwashed medium, etc.—Kentucky and Indiana 4 blood combing, 230324c; 4 blood, 24025c; Missouri 4 blood combing, 210322c; 5 blood, 22033c; braid combing, 19@20c; lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Ter-ritory wools-Montana and Dakota fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50@52c; staple, 55@57c Utah and Wyoming fine medium and fine, 16@18c scoured, 50c; staple, 53@55c; No. 2 medium, 186 19c; scoured, 45@46c; Idaho fine medium and fine 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c; medium, 17@18c; scoured, 45@46c. Australian, scoured basis-Combing susomete; good superfine, 780380c; good av-



